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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.65.

July 11, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 82 74

July 11, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 87 67

7704 日三廿月五

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1917.

三拜禮 號一十月七英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ALLIES AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

WELCOME DECISION TO SECURE CONTROL.

How Sweden has been Supplying Germany.

London, July 9.
According to a message from Washington, the Government has announced that an arrangement is under negotiation which is designed to give America and Britain a firm grasp of all Allied and neutral shipping, by the strictest control of coal and fuel supplies. It is revealed that Sweden has been exporting to Germany enormous quantities of material, including copper, zinc, manganese, sulphur and cotton substitutes for high explosives for the manufacture of munitions. Similarly, iron ore shipments have been supplemented by imports from the United States. Sweden, moreover, has used her railways against the Allies and held up a large amount of shipping at her ports. Consequently, it has become imperative to force Sweden's tonnage on the world's trade routes, which can be done by the control of coal and fuel.

HAVRE COTTON EXCHANGE.

New Rules Restrict Transactions.

London, July 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Decree of June 22, temporarily closing the Havre Cotton Exchange, has been repealed, but transactions are restricted by rules fixing prices.

THE MESOPOTAMIA MUDDLE.

A Two Days' Debate Pending.

London, July 9.
Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Lyne, Mr. Bonar Law stated that if the House desired, as he thought it probable they would, the Government would give two days for the Mesopotamia debate, which would occur on the motion for adjournment.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

German Raiders Busy.

London, July 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Hostile raiders entered an advanced post to the west of Warignon and trenches to the east of La Verite. The enemy's artillery was active in the neighbourhoods of Bellecourt, Ypres and Nieupoort. Aerial activity is impossible, owing to the weather.

COTTON WEAVERS.

Another Increase in Wages Demanded.

London, July 10.
The Cardroom Weavers' Amalgamation, representing half a million operatives, mostly women, has applied for a twenty-five per cent. advance in wages. The Spinners Federation will consider the demand on July 13. The cardroom weavers' wages have been advanced twenty per cent. since the war.

"COTTON ABROAD."

Official Explanation of the Term.

London, July 10.
The Cotton Control Board state that the expression "cotton abroad" applies to cotton not shipped prior to June 28. Unsold cotton shipped or in transit by sea prior to June 28 must be considered stock in England and dealt with according to the regulations issued on July 6 relating to spot cotton.

GREEK FINANCES.

Allied Promise of Assistance.

London, July 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, before leaving for Salonica, M. Jounart announced that he would devote his efforts in Paris and in London towards strengthening Greece's finances. He referred in flattering terms to M. Venizelos's attitude.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

A Patriotic Garrison.

London, July 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, battalion of the Red Garrison, composed of 400 men and seven women, were warmly welcomed en route to the front.

Activity at Several Points.

London, July 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, a telegram from Minsk describes the beginning of military activity on several parts of the front, including prolonged and intense artillery duel in the Krivoi Samogon region.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RECENT AIR RAID.

Premier to Make a Statement.

London, July 9.
In the House of Commons, referring to the recent air raid, Mr. Bonar Law said he expected that Mr. Lloyd George would make a statement at a private sitting, after which if a public discussion were demanded the Government would not object. Subsequently Sir George Cave announced that the Government were reconsidering the question of daylight raid warnings in order to ascertain if it were possible to give short notice when raids were impending.

The Casualty Figures.

London, July 9.
The Press Bureau states: The casualties in Saturday's air raid now total thirty men, eight women and five children killed and ninety-eight men, forty-six women and fifty-three children injured.

The Country's Air Defences.

London, July 9.
In the House of Commons, replying to a bombardment of question regarding Saturday's raid, Mr. Bonar Law announced that he would this evening move that there be held a private sitting to discuss the country's air defences.

A Semi-Official Explanation.

London, July 9.
Pending the official statement which is to be expected after to-night's secret session, a semi-official and authoritative explanation has been issued concerning the public idea that Saturday's raiders flew low and slowly. It declares that there were twenty-two machines, all flying at seventy miles an hour, which averaged fifteen thousand feet up. The raiders were big Gotha twin-engine machines looking at fifteen thousand feet like ants at five thousand. The statement maintains that our gunners shot well but had been luck against a difficult target. The defenders were not taught unready. The raiders who engaged the enemy were well equipped and there was a large number of engagements in the air at close quarters.

The Enemy's Ignorance.

London, July 10.
The latest Berlin claim in reference to Saturday's raid incidentally confirms that the enemy raiders never knew what they hit in these raids.

SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

Some Huge Captures Reported.

London, July 9.
A wireless Russian official message reports a successful offensive westward of Stanislaw. General Korniloff captured on Sunday several villages, 131 officers, 7,000 men and forty-eight guns, including twelve heavy guns, also many machine guns.

General Korniloff attacked and pierced the enemy's foremost and most important position to the west of Stanislaw, then advanced and captured in battle the villages of Jemopol, Ciesow, Pawelche, Rybno and Starylsiec.

Cavalry immediately pursued the enemy, reaching the Lukva river. We evacuated Poudjiv, Khanik and Kwirishireen under Turkish pressure.

We bombed the railway station at Pinsk causing conflagrations.

An Austrian Claim.

London, July 9.
An Austrian communique states that the enemy attempted a decisive blow with superior forces against the road from Stanislaw to Kolesz. Those penetrating our advanced trenches were ejected by counter-attack. Strong enemy forces were also repulsed by the Sturza valley, near Hunt.

FRENCH REPULSE GERMANS.

A Strong Attack and Cruel Losses.

London, July 9.
A French communique states:—We have brilliantly repulsed a strong attack against Pantheon. We counter-attacked against the trenches which the enemy occupied yesterday between Les Beuvettes and Chervigny spur. After a very lively fight we broke up the enemy's energetic resistance driving him out of our first line elements on a front of fifteen hundred metres, thus regaining the greater part of the gains the enemy won yesterday between Pantheon and Froimont Farm. According to fresh information, the enemy's attack here yesterday was carried out by elements belonging to three divisions reinforced by special assaulting troops, pioneers and detachments of flame throwers, the total aggregating a dozen fresh battalions. Our troops, whose gallant defence was praiseworthy, inflicted cruel losses. The prisoners taken confirm this fact.

Considerable Artillery work.

London, July 10.
A French communique says: There is considerable reciprocal artillery firing south of Elwin in the vicinity of Hill 894.

ALLIED TROOPS AND GREEK TERRITORY.

Paris, July 9.
It is announced that the allied troops are about to evacuate the Greek territory which was recently temporarily occupied as a precautionary measure. The evacuation does not include the Salonika region.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMAN CONSPIRACY FAILS.

San Francisco, July 9.
The United States District Attorney, in the course of a statement on the Indian conspiracy case, said that preparations for war by India against England were made in America a year before the outbreak of the war. He proceeded to summarise the plot as follows:—One hundred and five men were involved, of whom ninety-eight are now indicted and seven named as fellow conspirators. Emigrants were despatched to Berlin where an India Committee adjunct of the Foreign Office was formed under Herr Zimmermann's personal attention. The conspiracy's activities included large purchases of arms and ammunition, the recruitment and despatch of men to India, and the organisation of expeditions for the carrying on from America and from Siam of the smuggling of arms and munitions through China and Japan. The principal motive was to force Great Britain to maintain strong forces in India and prevent their transfer to the fighting front. Agents were sent to China and Japan with the object of bringing the press to procure secret treaties in favour of Germany in connection with the plot.

ENEMY'S BEWILDERING REPORTS.

London, July 9.
German and Austrian communiques continue constantly to make statements, especially regarding the Russian front, which are largely irreconcilable with the Russian communiques. For example there is no hint in either the German or Austrian communiques of the big Russian success at Stanislaw. The same applies to the German communiques regarding the French front. For instance there is no mention in to-day's German official message of the French success between Les Beuvettes and Chervigny. On the contrary it speaks of continued German successes. It is probable that the enemy aim is to bewilder neutrals and at the same time please his own people.

GERMAN AGENTS SPREAD FALSEHOODS.

London, July 9.
In the House of Commons, replying to Sir P. Magnus (London University), Mr. Balfour confirmed reports that German agents are spreading falsehoods in Spain and Russia concerning Britain, who is being represented as endeavouring to produce a revolution in Spain and restore the monarchy in Russia. Both statements, he said, were untrue, absurd and inconsistent with the policy of Britain, which leaves other countries to manage their own affairs.

GERMANS AND SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

Beginning to Learn the Truth.

Amsterdam, July 9.
The military correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," writing on the submarine campaign, recalls how he always warned the German people not to expect too decisive results from it. "It must be admitted that both in offensive and defensive means for combatting submarines our enemies have made progress." He then describes the methods such as nets, mines, and smoke clouds, and continues: "Only continued new construction and technical perfecting of the submarine will permit us to maintain our offensive advantage." The correspondent condemns such statements as that England is completely blockaded and such prophecies as that submarines will bring a decision by August. He considers submarines cannot produce a decision.

ALLIED CONFERENCE ON BALKAN AFFAIRS.

Petrograd, July 9.
The Government announces that a special conference of the Allies has been convoked to consider Balkan affairs. It says: "Such a conference is necessary in view of the extreme complexity of the political and strategic situation in the Balkans. The object will be to secure a common policy." This conference is separate from the forthcoming general conference of the Allies regarding peace terms.

LISTLESS CHURCHES.

"Billy" Sunday says they have Lost Passion for Vital Religion.

The Rev "Billy" Sunday made another attack on the listlessness of the churches in a sermon recently in New York. He declared that the church was tending toward religiousness in stead of righteousness, and that many of the preachers were like a physician, "strong on diagnosis, but weak on therapeutics." Some sermons, instead of being a call to service, were simply showers of "spiritual cocaine," he said.

"The church seems to have lost its passion for vital religion," said Mr. Sunday, "and is lolling in her well-fed content, satisfied with magnificent buildings, stained glass windows, and other material things."

congregations; and spiritual death awaits the church unless she hurls herself from her couch of ease and chooses the wilderness in place of the flesh-pots of Egypt. In all ages of the world's history God has been in a hurry to bless, but man doesn't seem to be in any haste. Some know God only by hearsay.

"A church of make-believes soon begets a generation of non-believers. The church seems to be tending toward religiousness as a substitute for righteousness. The church, in her endeavours to serve God and mankind, is becoming cross-eyed and losing power to know good from evil."

Schools' Chess League.
The Hon. Mr. H. E. Follon, K.C., is to present the Hongkong Schools' Chess League challenge shield to the St. Andrew's School, which is the defending champion.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 9.
Silver is quoted at 39 15-16, there being short supplies and little general demand. The market is steady.

U. S. GOLD.

Big Withdrawals by Japan.

Washington, May 25.—Japan is withdrawing gold from the United States at a rate which has caused considerable interest and some speculation as to the meaning of the movement. Approximately \$35,000,000 has been withdrawn since January 1, and other withdrawals are expected in the near future.

Officials here feel that the movement is not fully accounted for by the balance of trade. The possibility that some of the other Allied governments are paying their munitions bills to Japan with gold in this country, made available by the extension of credits by this Government, has been discussed, but it is believed this contingency likewise would not account for the strong current of gold shipments westward.

The gold supply at San Francisco, from which shipments to Japan are made, has at present reached a point where the Government has decided that the cost of transferring gold across the country should properly be borne by the interests intending to ship it out of the country. In addition, the retention here of the increased gold supply largely accumulated during the war is regarded as highly desirable, and its exportation is discouraged.

Treasury officials, under existing laws, have no power to prohibit the exportation of gold, but must redeem gold certificates with gold. The law provides that this shall be done in Washington; and the redemption of such certificates at Sub-Treasuries in the past has been purely through courtesy and for convenience of bankers. Should the heavy export movement of gold continue, it is possible that the Government may discontinue the redemption of certificates at Sub-Treasuries and redeem them only at Washington when the gold thus withdrawn is intended for export.

Japan's withdrawal of gold from the United States was explained at the Yokohama Specie Bank as being "purely for adjustment of trade balance," and without any further significance. It was pointed out that the war has made Japan a great creditor nation, that her exports greatly exceed imports, and that the movement of gold has been made imperative by abnormal commercial conditions.

In banking circles the opinion prevails that Japanese bankers have been drawing down their reserves in this country to meet increased expenditures at home, where reserves could be put out at better interest returns. The Japanese Government and banking interests in Japan, it is understood, have made heavy loans to Russia. It is as assumed fact, also, that the remarkable growth of Japanese industries, chiefly in munitions and war supplies, calls for the return to Japan of large sums of capital previously employed in the United States.

BONT FORUM.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—Mr. Joseph Blacklock's "Pierrot" 8.45.

Alton Theatre—8.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—8.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

Alton Theatre—8.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—8.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

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No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
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BELTING

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CIRCUMFERENCE.Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
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the above Companies are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against
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CAN BE CURED.THEN why be half-suffocated, and sit up
all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest? This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this terrible incurable malady.Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
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COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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of the University of London, has been a teacher
of Chinese for many years. He has a good method of teaching
Chinese to Europeans and Americans, and is prepared
to give private lessons in Chinese to Europeans and Americans.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
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Lee Hou-e Street. Telephone 1013.

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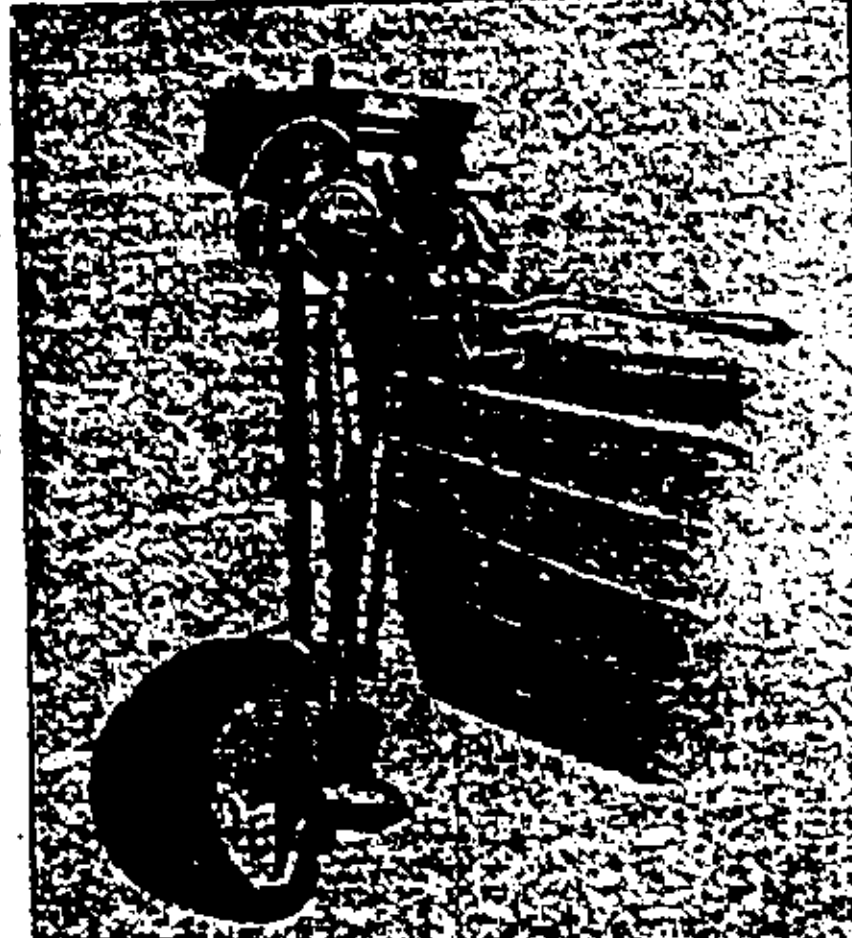
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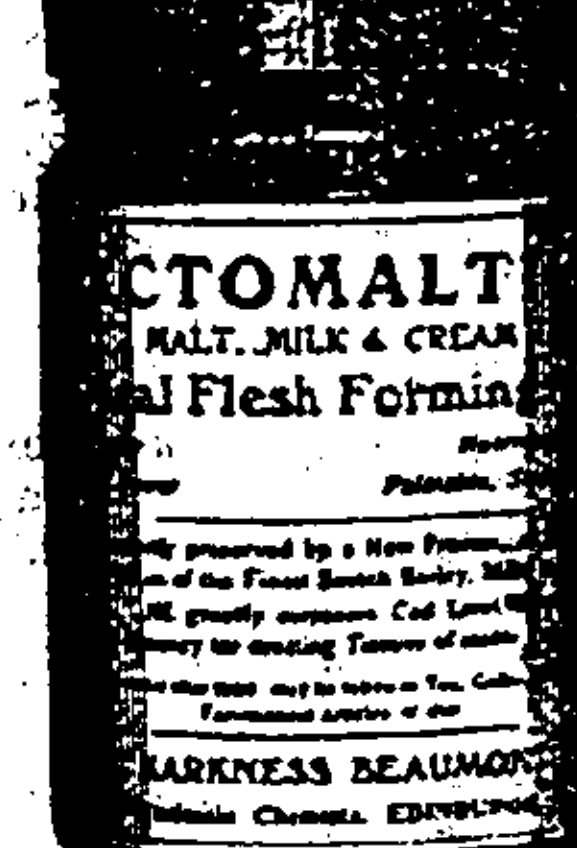
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FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.MOST
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Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficacy
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TELEPHONE 114.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sheep Worrying.
Sheep worrying has of late
caused serious losses to Lothian
farmers, and a number of dogs
caught chasing the sheep were
shot.Award for French Captain.
For rescuing a shipwrecked
British crew, Captain Jean
Baptiste Escol, master of the
French steamship Marguerite, of
Caen, has been awarded a piece of
plate by the Board of Trade.German Gunpowder.
Two of the principal factories
of the German Gunpowder Trust
have declared dividends of 20 per
cent, and two others of 16 per
cent. The Arma Munition Com-
pany of Berlin has declared a
dividend of 30 per cent.U. S. Food Economy.
For the purpose of economizing
the food supply, the United States
Senate has adopted an amend-
ment to the Espionage Bill for-
bidding the use of grain in the
production of intoxicating liquors
during the war.A Strange Death.
An extraordinary case of a man
who died to death after the ex-
traction of a tooth was revealed
at an inquest at Manchester on
Arthur Richardson. It was stated
that Richardson, a young man,
had been peculiarly liable to
bleeding, and he had been warned
that the extraction of a tooth
would probably cost him his life,
but in fear of being laughed at
he did not mention the warning
to the dentist who operated on
him. A verdict of "Death by
misadventure" was returned.Mauled by a Caged Bear.
When a man named Kawara
Kiyoshi, an assistant at a men-
agerie and circus giving perform-
ances at Minato Machi, Senboku
Gan, Osaka, was feeding a bear
recently, the animal suddenly
sprang upon him, and bit him
in the back of the head severely.
On hearing his cries, a number of
the employees ran to the bear's
cage and eventually succeeded in
releasing the man. The poor
fellow was taken to a hospital but
there is every likelihood of his
injuries proving fatal, says the
Kobe Herald.German Wives in England.
German wives of British sub-
jects are causing the authorities
anxiety, says the Daily Mail. By
law they are British. In this
they have an advantage over the
unfortunate British-born women
married to a German. However
loyal she is to the country of her
birth, she is an "alien" in the
eyes of the law and treated as
such. If the police authorities
had their way, no doubt the
German-born wives would be
restricted in their movements.
As it is, they are free to eat and
wander as much as they like, while
British women are striving to
economize.Polished Rice.
It is well-known in India, says
a correspondent of the Daily Mail,
that the native labourers led on
polished rice report a great de-
terioration in physique, and Dr.
Monkton Copeman in a recent
lecture declared that poly-
neuritis, which is analogous to
beriberi, can be readily induced
experimentally, in pigeons by
feeding them on a diet of polished
rice. As this polished rice is
produced merely for appearance
sake, and is a valuable food de-
stroyed, why should not the
polishing process be prohibited
forthwith by Government, so that
the population may not be tempt-
ed to buy the rice on its "fine"
value, seeing that it is deprived
of all value in a food sense?Standard Oil Profit.
The Standard Oil Company of
New York's statement for 1916
is one of the most remarkable
ever made by a Standard Oil
Company, says the Christian
Science Monitor. Its surplus of
more than \$68,000,000 is equal
to 90 per cent. of its entire stock.
Its surplus last year increased
more than \$42,000,000. In the
past two years the surplus has
grown \$52,000,000. Approx-
imately \$11,600,000 of the increase
in surplus last year is due to
appreciation in value of prop-
erty of subsidiary companies,
notably the Standard Transpor-
tation Company, its big marine
transportation company, which
took over the marine business of
the New York company in the
latter half of 1915, and which had
an exceedingly prosperous year in
1916.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Deutschland.
A film exhibited in Switzerland showing the commercial submarine Deutschland recently being brought into port by two French cruisers has brought forth a Berlin official announcement stating that the Deutschland is now lying safe in a German harbour.

Korean and Japanese Miners Come to Blows.

A serious disturbance occurred at the Yubari Colliery in Hokkaido recently, following upon a quarrel between Japanese and Korean miners. One despatch states that about 500 Japanese miners and 170 Koreans were engaged in a severe fight, but as only 2 Japanese and 3 Koreans are said to have been seriously wounded, the numbers are quite likely to have been exaggerated. Twenty or more Koreans fled into the forest near by and had not returned when advice of the disturbance was sent off. The trouble arose in connection with a wrestling contest.

WINCARNIS.

The Famous Restorative Tonic.

Wincarnis the wine of Life. The blood is the misprising of life, Wincarnis the key that winds it by enriching the blood almost instantly.

Wincarnis is sold by all Wine Merchants, licensed chemists and grocers, and is recommended by 10,000 doctors.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON FRIDAY

the 7th day of September, 1917, at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,000 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with cooile quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$410 per annum.

THE PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

NOTICE.

IT MAY SURPRISE YOU BUT WE CAN PROVE THAT YOU LOSE BY NOT ADVERTISING IN THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY.



NOTICES.

VICTOR RECORDS

THE RECORDS OF QUALITY.

LARGE SHIPMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

GIVE US A CALL AND MAKE YOUR SELECTION.

NEW MODEL VICTROLAS.

Victor Agents:
MOUTRIE'S.



N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter, Broedelmann & Co., F.A.A.B. Broedelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Inland Lots

Nos. 611, 612, 662 and 663, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.

Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 662 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum.

The property comprised in Lot 2 has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent of similar amount.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,

1, Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator,

or from Messrs. HUGHES & HUGHES,

the Auctioneers, Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

Make Your Mark

Just put an X before the position in life that you want to fill—we'll tell you how easily you can fit yourself for it. For nearly twenty years our practical lessons—written in plain, understandable language—have been training men for promotion. To-day, thousands of our students are "making their mark" in engineering, business and law. Marking the coupon will bring full particulars about your choice of 34 well-paying positions. Investigate now! Your own ambition, your fondest dreams says: "Mark the coupon!" Do it now for the sake of the man you want to be.

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Civil Engineer
Steam Engineer
Ship Foreman
Ship Superintendent
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Bus. Mgr. Manager
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WHOLESALE Indentments promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including: Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic & Optical Goods, Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%. Trade Discounts allowed. Special Quotations on Demand. Sample Cases from £10 upwards. Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

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Cable Address: "Answell," London.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K. 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—A FIVE-ROOMED house with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.

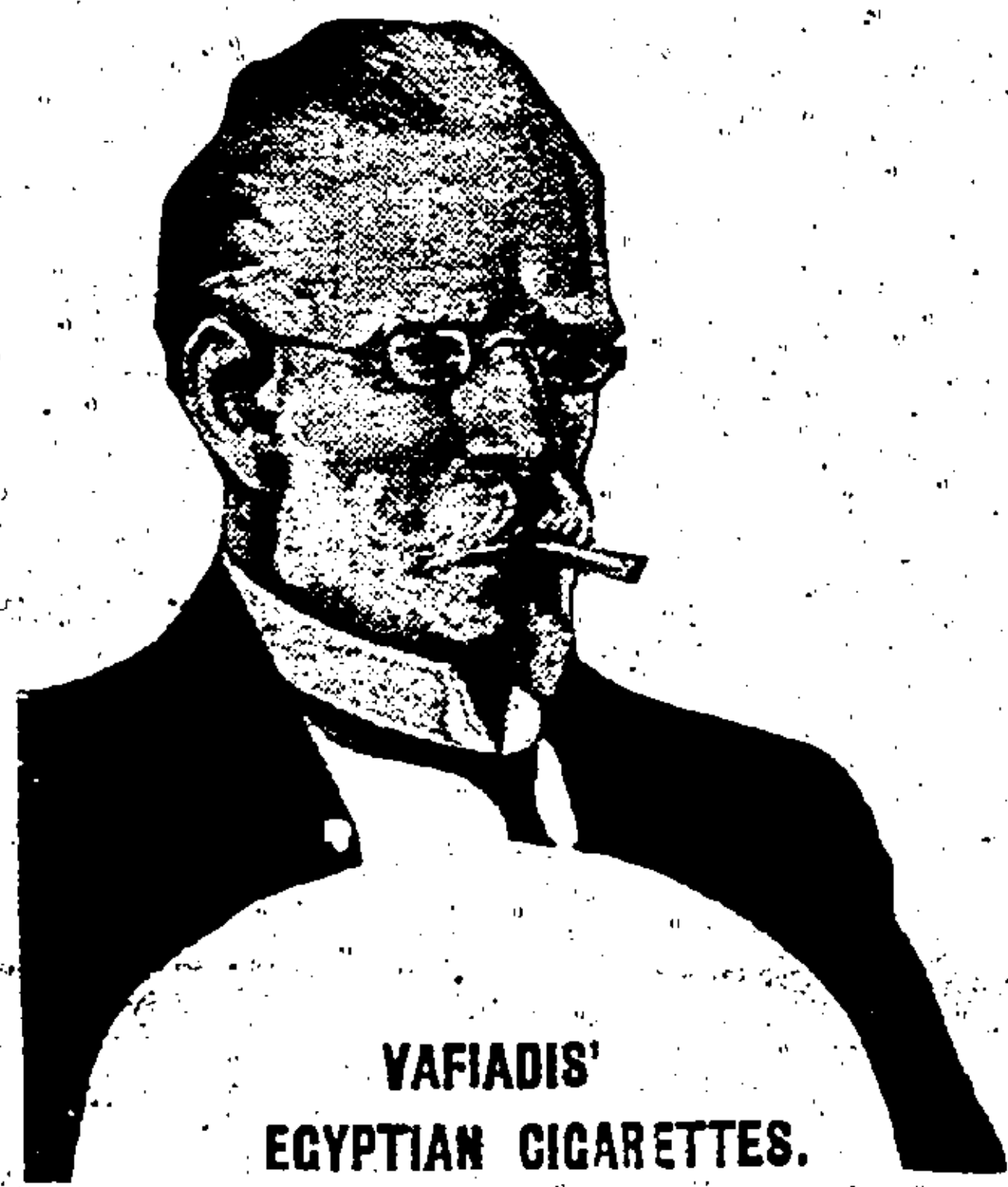
TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, C. OFFICES in King's & York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces. HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

HOUSES TO LET.—Wong-neichong Road.

Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

NOTICES.



VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
"	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

JUST ARRIVED

"Indian" Motorcycles

ALL MODELS

"COUNT THE INDIANS ON THE ROAD."

2 1/2 H.P. Lightweight opposed cylinders Price \$500.00

5 " Little Twin ... \$650.00

7-9 " Big Twin Powerplus ... \$750.00

7-9 " Big Twin Powerplus (Electric Model) \$850.00

Largest and most complete stock of Motor Cycles in Hongkong

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

4, Des Voeux Road Central.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE FOLLOWING MODELS OF

TENNIS RACKETS.

NOW IN STOCK:

SPALDING'S

"GOLD MEDAL" THE "DH"
"TOURNAMENT" "SURREY"

SLAZINGER'S

"STADIUM" "DEMON"

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BATHING COSTUMES

JUST ARRIVED

IN A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT STYLES

PRICES FROM \$2.00 UP.

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR & OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

OF CHINA.

TEL. 518 HONGKONG.

Head Office:

7 Jinkee Rd.

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And at

Hankow

FANS

IN

STOCK.



FIXED AND OSCILLATING
FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8' OSCILLATING DESK FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE. PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUMBULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD. TEL. 422.

PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

NOTICE.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS
FRANK SMITH & CO.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH



WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Telephone No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1917.

RESTLESS RUSSIA.

It is still a matter of some difficulty to ascertain precisely what is happening in Russia and to form an exact idea as to who is wielding the power in Petrograd. The great demonstration recently held in honour of those who fell in the Revolution was marked by circumstances which looked none too cheery or hopeful, and it left the impression that there were still very many extremists who were animated by a determination not to take any further part in the war if they could possibly avoid doing so. That much was shown by the display of banners demanding armistices on all fronts and expressing sentiments against the shedding of further blood. The reference to "the Imperialistic Allies" also, was not at all in good taste, while the fact that anarchists proclaimed against all authority was sufficient to show that law and order had not as yet come into its own. Since that time, however, there have been other demonstrations of a most inspiring and patriotic character, in celebration of the resumption of the offensive, not the least significant of which was that participated in by women warriors animated by a burning desire that shame shall not fall upon their country.

Out of the medley of contradictions and uncertainties there now comes the revelation of the Provisional Government's attitude concerning the recent events in Greece, and, unfortunately, it cannot be said that the news makes any too good reading. It appears to reflect the first definite breach between Russia and the rest of the Allies, for the statement says that the Government has formally protested against the recent steps taken by the other Allies towards the Hellenes. The objection would appear to be based on an antipathy towards any monarchical form of Government, and that, we may take it, springs out of the movement which resulted in the overthrow of the Romanoff Dynasty. The Government, says the statement, disapproves of the substitution of one King for another, and, therefore, we may assume that the protest sent to the other Allies centres round the initial objection to a continuance of the Greek Monarchy. Most likely, if a Republic had been established when the Romanoffs were deposed, we should have heard nothing of any difference between the Russians and their Allies. But one cannot help thinking that the Petrograd Government is taking rather an extreme and narrow view of the situation. After all, it does not greatly matter whether a nation's government is dubbed Monarchist or Republican—the one essential is that the people's wishes shall be respected. And we know that in the case of Greece, the abdication of King Constantine conformed with popular desire, and that King Alexander, though monarch, is more of a figure-head, the real power being in the hands of M. Venizelos, the people's champion. The bulk of the populace is heart and soul with the Allies, and we have no doubt that there is general satisfaction that the Entente has been responsible for the removal of the Pro German Court and for making it possible for the Greek nation to appear before the world in its right and proper colours. So long, therefore, as the people of Greece are satisfied with the change, we cannot see that the Russian Government need have dissociated itself from the steps taken.

There is a deeper aspect of the question, too. Russia's refusal to allow troops to participate in the expedition in Southern Greece may not mean much militarily, but, unhappily, it will, we have no doubt, be made much capital of by the enemy. After all, Russia should be able to see, by this time of day, that her own liberty and freedom depend on the success of the Allied cause, and, for that reason alone, no step should be taken, without the gravest reflection, which would tend to dispel the harmony which has hitherto existed between the whole of the Allies. All is not well in Russia yet, but we still look to see the best elements in her political life come to the top. There can be no doubt as to Russia's loyalty to each and all of the Allied nations.

An Abominable Nuisance.

We have written, not once or twice, but many times, of the abominable nuisance which is caused along the Praya East, and beyond, by the regular army of Chinese which assembles at low tide on the foreshore and indulges in grubbing for shell fish and other marine "delicacies." We do not know whether the Sanitary Department, the P. W. D., or whoever else is concerned, realises the extent of this public nuisance. In case not, we would direct attention to the fact that scores of these people gather on the beach, armed with crowbars and all manner of implements, and proceed to excavate huge holes in the smelly mud, raising a stench which is absolutely indescribable. Even in ordinary circumstances, the Causeway Bay district is none too sweet a place; and these operations serve to accentuate the smell to an almost unbearable and certainly unnecessary degree. If the foreshore were left alone, in course of time a decent sandy beach might be created by the natural silt; at any rate, matters would be much better than they now are. The evil is a public one, especially during these hot days, when hundreds of residents are in the habit of taking a spin on the tramcar, either for the sake of coolness or for the purpose of visiting the bathing beaches. Surely the authorities can step in and prohibit this disgraceful procedure on the part of a class of the community which seems to revel in mud, slime and obnoxious odours.

Kidnapping Case.
Two Chinese women and a man were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, with conspiring to defraud. Detective Sergeant Cockle said that it was a case of kidnapping, and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs would be prosecuting. The case was remanded.

Heavy Fine.
A Chinese woman was arrested yesterday on board the s.s. Hung On for having in her possession 25 taels of prepared opium. At the Police Court, this morning, Sgt. Davitt told Mr. J. R. Wood that the drug was concealed round the woman's waist. A fine of \$1,000 was imposed, the alternative being four months' hard labour.

Caught in the Act.
A Chinese coolie was walking along Cause Road yesterday when he saw a flower-pot outside a house and calmly proceeded to take this unto himself. He was seen committing this lapse from honesty and was taken to the Police Station. Before Mr. Dyer Ball, this morning, he admitted the theft and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Germany Realising Facts.

It is gratifying to note that German publicists are beginning to take a saner view of the situation, are beginning to realise Germany's real position, and, best of all, are beginning to state their views fearlessly. It has been particularly noticeable of late that the tone of the German Press has been by no means so subservient to the officialdom of the Fatherland as it was wont to be. It is a wholesome sign, particularly in such an official-ridden country as Germany. To-day, in one of the telegrams, it will be seen that the military correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* has been giving his views, frankly and to the point, regarding his country's submarine policy. He points out that what will be somewhat a bitter pill for the Germans to swallow, considering the hopes with which they had been buoyed up regarding their "invincible" submarines, for it is only the other day that Admiral von Capelle told the Reichstag that victory for the submarines "is certain." What the candid correspondent in question says is that "It must be admitted that both in offensive and defensive means for combating submarines our enemies have made progress." It is as well that not only should the officials of Germany know this, — as indeed they have known it for a long time — but the better it will be for all concerned the sooner fact is generally recognized that Great Britain cannot be defeated by submarines. They are a serious and a destructive menace; but that is all, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* correspondent in telling his countrymen that the submarine has neither "completely blockaded" England and that it "cannot produce a decision" is but stating irrefutable facts evident to the unprejudiced.

A Government Refusal.
At yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board it was reported in regard to an application to erect three water closets and one urinal at a new house on Inland Lot No. 1834, Kennedy Road, that the Government reversed the recommendation of the Board that the application should be granted.

No reason was given, and Dr. Osorio said he would raise the matter at the next meeting.

Stolen Blankets.

A Chinese, whose wife is employed at a Chinese house at Lyndhurst Terrace, went to visit her but found that he could not see her. As he was leaving the house, he stole two blankets, and was seen by the mistress leaving with them under his arm. A cry was raised, and the man was arrested by a Police Reservist. When charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, the man was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

45 Per Cent. Against the Purchaser.

What was characterized as "one of the worst cases of faulty scales ever known" was before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, a hawk being charged by Inspector Terrett. The Inspector stated that the scales were 45 per cent. against the purchaser. Besides a basket having been affixed, the scales had been deliberately altered by the addition of a number of cash. Even without the basket, the scales were nine per cent. wrong. Defendant's excuse was that a friend had loaned him the scales. His Worship imposed a fine of \$25.

A Theatre Dodge.

When a man was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with hawking theatre tickets without a licence, it was stated by Inspector Davitt that it was the habit of some men to buy up the best seats of the theatre before the show began. They paid about 70 cents for each seat and later, when respectable people came to the theatre and wanted a good seat, the men who had secured the tickets demanded \$1 for them. The men were in league with the clerk of the theatre. This sort of thing caused a great deal of trouble, not only to the outside public but also to the management. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

DAY BY DAY.

THE POOR MAN IS HATED EVEN BY HIS OWN NEIGHBOUR, BUT THE RICH HAVE MANY FRIENDS.—Provrb.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the birthday of H.R.H. Prince John, who was born in 1905.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

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Ship's Officer in Trouble.
A Dutchman, named Andrew M. Loozen, a ship's officer, who was charged yesterday before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court, with being drunk and incapable, was before the Court again to-day, when he stated that he had had stolen his pocket book, which contained about \$150, some valuable papers and his watch. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5.

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At yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board it was reported in regard to an application to erect three water closets and one urinal at a new house on Inland Lot No. 1834, Kennedy Road, that the Government reversed the recommendation of the Board that the application should be granted.

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WAR SAVINGS.

Hongkong and South China Association List.

Members whose official numbers are given below subscribed the following amounts to this Association.

The monies have all been invested in Straits War Loan at 6 per cent. Full particulars and application forms may be had from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

\$10,000—No. 644.
3,000—No. 669.
2,000—No. 237.
1,800—No. 666.
1,500—No. 658, 670, 47.
1,000—No. 2, 85.
900—No. 454.
800—No. 663.
600—No. 330.
550—No. 661.
500—No. 659, 52, 234, 1, 234, 457, 591, 607, 325, 461, 234, 451, 201.
430—No. 662.
400—No. 251, 387(a), 387(b), 449, 674, 675, 397.
375—No. 122.
350—No. 673.
300—No. 337, 191, 414, 672, 613, 357, 676, 477.
280—No. 184.
250—No. 238, 577, 470, 452, 86, 549, 652, 15, 658, 291.
230—No. 330.
210—No. 273.
200—No. 203, 344, 430, 273, 27, 554, 555, 668, 36, 74, 78, 286, 571, 218, 242, 294, 455, 210, 478, 487, 679, 680, 203.

190—No. 124.
180—No. 215, 567.
170—No. 459.
160—No. 509.
150—No. 553, 423, 664, 667, 641, 537, 304.

140—No. 580.
130—No. 224, 216.
125—No. 116.
115—No. 479.
100—No. 417, 182, 572, 660, 30, 245, 548, 51, 508, 665, 23, 388, 49, 272, 74, 93, 108, 29, 444, 473, 535, 588, 638, 118, 125, 274, 137, 178, 232, 318, 502, 584, 95, 252, 548, 423, 634, 600, 179, 508, 348, 681, 281, 513, 206.

90—No. 391, 64.
80—No. 86, 115, 256.
75—No. 38, 230, 102, 103, 104, 116, 144, 598.
70—No. 77.
65—No. 209, 428.
60—No. 77, 270, 481, 419, 551.

50—No. 504, 535, 221, 339, 533, 315, 105, 427, 295, 46, 562, 229, 265, 499, 73, 112, 166, 472, 105, 112, 166, 168, 177, 185, 363, 550, 572, 606, 656, 117, 119, 129, 136, 277, 141, 146, 68, 287, 319, 336, 347, 377, 660, 677, 678, 167, 221, 556, 33, 290, 138, 464, 99, 533.

45—No. 328.
40—No. 281, 639, 135, 269, 20, 341.
35—No. 491, 587, 588.
30—No. 75, 79, 110, 300, 124, 131, 278, 605, 427, 593, 89, 467, 561, 298, 361.

25—No. 84, 71, 106, 107, 111, 113, 45, 80, 213, 248, 457, 631, 120, 129, 276, 130, 133, 134, 138, 142, 145, 279, 626, 62, 67, 255, 171, 212, 12.

20—No. 195, 517, 188, 427, 195, 648, 59, 233, 505, 72, 76, 78, 270, 271, 14, 81, 150, 413, 123, 143, 147, 401, 231, 530, 424, 489, 636, 66, 305, 165, 170, 517, 315, 399, 476.

15—No. 84, 114, 154, 155, 337, 132, 140, 309, 173, 200.
10—No. 629, 353, 514, 418, 381, 8, 13, 262, 364, 497, 671, 151, 58, 56, 90, 172, 194, 379, 369, 501, 516, 121, 474, 139, 54, 469, 299, 323, 412, 480, 421, 635, 306, 637, 70.

5—No. 6, 11, 61, 498, 153, 154, 157, 161, 162, 163, 164, 217, 218, 301, 394, 126, 127, 148, 228, 612, 5, 189, 283, 284, 285, 308, 602, 307, 595, 691, 599, 594, 83, 618.

Total \$ 61,880
1st List \$9,100
2nd List 10,280
3rd List 62,075
4th List 210,305
5th List 123,680
6th List 84,125

Total amount received to-date \$589,445
Apart from the above the following monies have been paid:

CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

A Satisfactory Year's Work.

The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) presided at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Church Missionary Association, at St. Paul's College last evening. In opening the meeting, the Bishop said that the custom had been to have a larger annual gathering, with speakers; but so far this year they had been unable to secure such speakers. Such a gathering might be arranged later.

Accounts for the year ended January 31 showed total receipts from all quarters of \$2,020.28, and a balance in hand, after numerous grants, of \$3,639.

In commenting upon the receipts, Mr. O. Gerken (Hon. Treasurer) said that those of 1915 were a record and those of last year exceeded them again. There had been increases under "private boxes" which showed a decrease of \$8 or \$9. As a result, the Association had been able to help almost every section of the work in the Diocese.

Rev. W. T. Featherstone (Hon. Secretary), while agreeing that the accounts were satisfactory, urged that further efforts be made, and various suggestions were advanced for the guidance of the new committee. The recommendations included:—The arrangement of meetings in the Autumn at which Chinese should be invited to speak; the distribution of more collection boxes; establishment of a system of monthly subscriptions; and other means.

The accounts were approved. During the proceedings it was announced that in the course of the past few weeks, in response to a request from the Pakhoi Mission, the Association has sent 700 medicine bottles to Pakhoi. Mr. Gerken mentioned also that he would be glad to receive old newspapers, reporting that since the beginning of the year contributions of papers had yielded \$50.

The election of the committee resulted as follows:—The Right Reverend the Bishop of Victoria, Rev. W. T. Featherstone, the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett, Rev. B. G. H. Griffith, C. L. Cooper Hunt, E. W. L. Martin, H. Copley Moyle, N. C. Pope, C. B. Shann, A. D. Stewart, G. E. S. Updell, and all clergy members of the Association; Mrs. Lander, the Misses Fletcher, May, Pitts and Mow Fung, Messrs. H. Sykes, O. Gerken, A. H. Harris, Major Walsley, Col. Thursby Pelham and four others to be nominated by the Cathedral chaplain.

Stole an Iron Grating.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced a Chinese to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks this morning for stealing an iron grating from outside a shop in Queen's Road yesterday.

Coolies Sentenced.

Two coolies were charged at the Magistrate's Court to-day with stealing 33 hemp bags from a cargo boat which was lying alongside the Praya, near Centre Street. They were both sentenced to four months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

scribed to the Association which have all been invested in Straits War Loan at 6 per cent.

Nos.	3	\$1,010.	Currency
23	10	"	"
24	12	"	"
74	67.50	"	"
205	50	"	"
272	133.76	"	"
290	75	"	"
309	140	"	"
310	340	"	"
435	75	"	"
547	37.50	"	"
643	1,000.00	"	"
\$2,950.76			
Nos. 44	\$7.10.0		
238	58.5.0		
272	0.12.0		
459	300.0.0		
643	100.0.0		
660	30.0.0		
\$ 494.7.0			

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANADA, LIMITED.
Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1917.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Lord Rosebery celebrated his 70th birthday in a season marked by "racing's funeral." To some (says the *Manchester Guardian*) it has seemed an unconscionable time a-dying, but to have striven so hard to keep it alive may be forgiven the man whose winning of the Derby was one of a famous trilogy of fulfilled ambitions, and who chose to be "sent down" rather than give up his racing stud at Oxford. As a knight of the turf he has been without fear and without reproach—except, perhaps, once. He told the story in a speech before the Eton Society six years ago. Shortly after he succeeded Mr. Gladstone as Premier—the year he won his first Derby with Lad—received from his old school rather a troubled letter. In it Mr. Gladstone said that on wandering into the rooms of the Eton Society when there was nobody there he had seen on the chimney-piece a picture of the Derby winner, and the sight had greatly distressed him. He thought Lord Rosebery ought to address the authorities of Eton on the subject, because he could not think that the invaluable records of the Eton Society were safe in the custody of a generation which had such depraved taste.

If, as Tennyson held, words are at best only half-revealing, what is the ratio of revelation and concealment for initials? For it is by initials that the innumerable departments, offices, and sub-offices apparently inseparable from war organisation are (intelligently) referred to. The latest of these to be reported is the A.D.I.M.D.S.F.P.D.B.A.F., meaning the Assistant Director, Implements and Machinery Department Section, Food Production Department, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, incidentally proving that the longest way round is often the shortest way home.

But it is not so much in what they tell or do not tell as in what, on emergency, they can be made to tell that the sporting value of "initials only" lies. A good example of this occurred in the South African War. A certain adjutant, who had congratulated himself on acquiring, for his quarters a perfect mansion of a house, had not long been installed there before he received from the General Traffic Manager the message "The G.T.M. wants the house." If this was laconic, the reply was more so. It ran: "The G.T.M. on G.T.H." But when the adjutant duly appeared at G.T.H. to answer for this profane rebuff he blandly pleaded not guilty, interpreting, with the sweetest of emphases, "The General Traffic Manager on G.T.H. House."

The criticism recently directed against the omission of tonnage figures from the weekly return of shipping war losses serves to call attention to the confusion which prevails on the subject of shipping tonnage generally. Vessels have two registers—tonnage—"gross" and "net"—and neither relates to weight or displacement, as is so commonly and erroneously supposed. Both refer to the capacity of the vessel, and each is measured in units of 400 cubic feet. Registered gross tonnage is the cubic capacity of the hull, and includes not only holds but engine-rooms and bunkers, cabins, officers' and crews' quarters, covered-in deck structures, &c. Net tonnage, on the other hand, is the gross tonnage, less the space devoted to engine-rooms, bunkers, and all other spaces not available for cargo.

In ordinary cargo steamers the relation of net to gross tonnage is approximately as 6 is to 10, but in the case of passenger liners the disparity is naturally wider. With sailing vessels, however, as will be readily understood, registered net and gross tonnages more nearly approximate one another. So, too, with motor-craft, which engine and fuel occupy less space than with steamers, the net tonnage bears a higher relation to the gross. Net registered tonnage is, naturally, the basis of all tonnage and shipping statistics, and is the only one which is estimated.

PYJAMAS

Effect of Failure of U-Boat War to Bring Peace.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV
Scotch Whisky.



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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver.

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPERESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
9,465 tons displacement. 30,525 tons displacement.
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One Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
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J. R. BRAW,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
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Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

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SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.	SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu & Yokohama.	MON., 16th July, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu & Yokohama.	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo	T. 12,500 MON., 16th July, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500 WED., 1st Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Aitsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno	T. 16,000 MON., 16th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Shitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 13,500 WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Iyo Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,500 TUES., 31st July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 10,000 SATURDAY, 14th July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500 FRI., 13th July, at 11 a.m.
Kobe	Jinsen Maru Capt. Nagaya	T. 8,000 WEDNESDAY, 11th July.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	19,000	17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	19,000	27th July.
TEMPO MARU	22,000	10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Aug.
SHINJI MARU	22,000	7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd Sept.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" call at Shanghai.

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Steamers.	Tons.
ANYO MARU	15,500
KIYO MARU	17,500
SEIYO MARU	14,000

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without notice.
S.S. "Eitang" 19th July.ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
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SHIPPING

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Shantung	15th July at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Hupei	13th July at d'light.
WWEI, CFOO & TIENSINKUICHOW	Yingchow	14th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	14th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	17th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	17th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	19th July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

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Hongkong July 11, 1917.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between
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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tilalajap	...	27th July	5th Aug.	KOBE
Tilpanas	...	28th July	6th Aug.	SHANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOHOOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 13th July, at noon.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 17th July, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply toDouglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 12th July at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 14th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 15th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Tues., 17th July at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 21st July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the up and down calls can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chifu.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

The Standardised Ships.

The "Journal of Commerce" understands that the standardised ships now in process of construction will have accommodation for seamen and firemen on an entirely new basis. The fore-castle is abolished, the quarters will be aft and will consist of separate cubicles for every two men, a mess room, and complete bath-room and lavatory arrangements.

British Government and Shipping.

Mr. W. C. Anderson, M.P., who has been pressing on successive Governments during the war to take over the shipping, said recently that as far back as February, 1916, they asked the Government to nationalise shipping, or failing that to deal with freight. It was predicted that owing to the circumstances freight would rise. That was precisely what had happened. The reply was given: "The suggestion is Utopian and revolting and cannot be entertained." He had urged that the managers of the companies should be regarded as public servants during the war and generously paid for their services, and made unable to take advantage of the situation change of conditions. Where the shipping companies had amassed fortunes and had navigated the excess profits minefields very successfully. These huge fortunes had been quoted by the workers, and had caused dissatisfaction. One thing he hoped the Government would do, and that was to look after the conditions of employment of the merchant seamen, whose courage in face of danger and death was beyond praise. Now that excessive shipping profits were to be taken over he intended raising in Parliament the question of the seamen to see that they got the best possible conditions.

Shipping Matters in Parliament.

Several questions were addressed to the Controller, in the House of Commons recently on the subject of shortage of sugar. Was it a shortage of ships or of sugar, asked the Irish members. Captain Bathurst said he thought it was common knowledge that it was both. It was not in the public interest to say what stocks of sugar were in this country. In the days of Crecy and Agincourt, he added, there was no sugar, and they got along very well without it (laughter). Mr. Houston asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller whether, in estimating the available tonnage for the needs of the nation, he has taken into consideration the number of steamers lying in home and foreign ports undergoing damage and survey repairs, and whether he can state what percentage of our merchant steamers is at present undergoing repairs. Sir Leo Chiozza Money.—In making forward estimates of the tonnage available for the needs of the nation and of the cargo that can be carried, I gave very careful consideration to the important point raised in my hon. friend's question. With regard to the last part of his question, I have to inform him that I have not pressed me to make a public statement; but I should be very pleased to give him the information privately.—Mr. Roberts, replying to Mr. Macdonald, said: The Prime Minister has asked me to answer this question. Arrangements were made early in 1915 for placing officers and men of the mercantile marine in the same position as regards pensions and compensation for injury as officers and men of fleet auxiliaries. The scheme is administered by the Board of Trade.—Mr. Houston asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller whether he can state which Government Department was responsible for requiring a steamer of about 14,000 tons measurement capacity to load some 3,400 tons of sisal hemp at Tanga, occupying owing to lack of proper facilities for loading at the port, some 24 days. Sir Leo Chiozza Money.—As I explained to the hon. member in reply to a previous question on this subject on May 3, the Ministry of Shipping made the arrangement for loading this ship. The steamer was chosen for the purpose because she was on the spot when the hemp was ready for shipment and the material was most urgently required. It is true that we do not in loading hemp, but this was mainly because of the shortage of ships.

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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
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This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
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14,000 tons Each.

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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" July 18, at noon.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15, at noon.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12, at noon.

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Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 11th JULY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 12th JULY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honan. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
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Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 15th JULY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao, on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station
facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at
this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

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One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
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NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	I. K. K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	Colombia	P. M. S. S.	18, July
San Francisco via Japan	Rembrandt	J.C.J. L.	18, July
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J. L.	19, July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	27, July
Victoria E.C. & Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	1, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Goentner	J.C.J. L.	1, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	15, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Rindjani	J.C.J. L.	15, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	25, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	7, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	12, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Vondel	J.C.J. L.	13, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	I. K. K.	22, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Koningin der N.	J.C.J. L.	26, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Kobe.	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	11, July
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	12, July
Haiphong	Takung	J. M. Co.	12, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	13, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	13, July
Swatow and Singapore	Hupoh	B. & S.	3, July
Wahaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	14, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	14, July
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	14, July
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	14, July
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	15, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Asuta M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teau	B. & S.	17, July
Shanghai	Reang	J. M. Co.	17, July
Shanghai	Chenau	B. & S.	17, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, July
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	19, July
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	21, July
Kobe	Tilatjap	J.C.J. L.	5, Aug.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	6, Aug.

NOTICE.

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These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first
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CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "KOREA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO,

via HONOLULU, and

JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 11th July, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 16th July, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on 20th July, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 30th July, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From KOBE.

THE Steamship

"S.S. TJILIWONG."

having arrived from the above
port Consignees of Cargo by
her are notified that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained. Goods not
cleared by 16th July will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 14th July, 1917,
at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented in writing
within ten days after arrival of
steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by the undersigned in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be coun-
tersigned by—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP

LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE & JAPAN

PORTS.

THE Steamship

"KFISHTU MARU,"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th
July, at 5 p.m., will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas on 12th July, 1917, at
10 a.m. Claims against the
steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival otherwise they
will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by—

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"COCONADA,"

having arrived Consignees of
Cargo by her are notified
that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf & Go-
down Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the Wharves delivery may
be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 17th
instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on 16th instant, at
10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer
must be presented in writing
within 10 days after arrival of
Steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by the undersigned in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1917.

NOTICE.

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U. S. SOCIALISTS.

Pro-German Feelings Denied.

Refusal of the U. S. States Department to issue passports to three Socialist delegates to the International Socialist Convention at Stockholm, which will discuss the possibility of immediate peace, lends interest to a statement issued by a group of men are women Socialists, who deny concretely the assertions frequently made in the past that Socialist leaders, like Morris Hillquit, and even a part of the Socialist party, and pro-German. All those who sign the statement have college affiliations.

In the first place, the statement denies that either Mr. Hillquit or the party favours a separate peace between Russia and Germany. Secondly, they deny that their desire for "peace without victory" is any more pro-German than was President Wilson's original enunciation of that doctrine. A drawn battle, they believe, would expose to all nations the futility of war, and act as a strong check on any future temptation to draw the sword. In the third place, they declare that the opposition of American Socialists to indemnities and the transfer of territory, except upon consent of the inhabitants of the territory, is based on the same reasons as their desire for a "peace without victory." Indemnities and confiscation of land, they declare, promote only a desire for international revenge.

As for the Socialists' opposition to the war, they say that, far from being pro-German, it is founded on precisely the same beliefs as have led Karl Liebknecht to protest against it in Germany, and in the same spirit as has dominated the members of the English Independent Labour party, who are unflinchingly in favour of a "peace without victory."

The statement adds: It is true that there are in the Socialist party a considerable number of Germans, as there are in every other party, though the vast majority of Socialists throughout the country is thoroughly American. It is also true, however, that there is not an element in the country that attacked German monarchical forces more vigorously than did these very German Socialists through their organ, the New York *Volkzeitung*. Not even its bitterest enemy would accuse this group of having sold out to the Kaiser.

It is, of course, almost inevitable that any force which, during a war, speaks its mind in criticism of that war will be accused of being on the side of the enemy. Liebknecht in Germany, Jaures in France, Keir Hardie in Great Britain—all have been so accused.

It is probably true that the sympathies of a very large majority of the Socialists may be found on the side of the Entente group; not on the side of the Central Powers. However, they realise that as Socialists, their chief mission is to foster the spirit of internationalism and brotherhood among the workers of the world. They hold that an irreconcilable opposition to the

SKILLED LABOUR AFTER THE WAR.

Instruction of Apprentices.

Mr. G. M. Chamberlin, presiding at the annual meeting of the Association of Trade Protection Societies in London recently, said that he could report to them from inside information that Chambers of Commerce were going to be taken into far closer collaboration with the Government than before in all matters connected with trade and commerce.

Mr. Chamberlin was re-elected to the presidency. A resolution by Mr. Goodliff (Nottingham), urging the adoption of systems of apprenticeship for fixed periods, with rising remuneration, combined with technical instruction during business hours, was agreed to. He said that there would be a shortage of skilled labour after the war, owing partly to the diminution of apprentices. In view of the vital importance of increasing our exports in the future, measures must be taken to increase the number of highly-skilled workmen.

In a discussion on a resolution, which was adopted, in favour of the creation of a Ministry of Commerce, Mr. William Field, M.P., suggested that the president and two other members should wait on the Prime Minister and draw his attention to the urgency of the matter. It was most extraordinary that we had no such Ministry, although we were the greatest commercial nation in the world, and the existence of the Empire depended on commerce.

On the initiative of the Tunbridge Wells delegate, the meeting, with a few dissentients, agreed that for some period after the declaration of peace, the immigration of German and Austrian subjects into any portion of the British Empire should be prohibited.

A Manchester resolution was adopted affirming that the freedom of co-operative societies from payment of income tax was a serious loss to the revenue, a hardship to the taxpayers, and an injustice to the trading community.

Hongkong Theatre.

The Hongkong Theatre is screening a really beautiful picture entitled "Under the Wings of Death." It is a very fine drama in five reels and is noteworthy for some very attractive scenery. New comics are also being shown.

argument by bullets will be the best possible apprenticeship for the part they hope to play in promoting fraternity and in reorganising society after the war. They differ from other people not in loathing the Kaiser less but war more. If this be pro-Germanism, their opponents may be made most of it. Socialists are supported by the consciousness that their attitude on the great world conflict is born of a passionate desire to bring to pass a civilisation in which international warfare shall be as unthinkable as it will surely be unthought of.

TUITION BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Some Particulars of an Interesting Scheme.

The American School of Correspondence (Shanghai), of which Mr. J. E. Ollerton is manager for China, conducts its work by three means, first, by the use of specially prepared instruction books adapted to the needs of the correspondence student; second, requiring the student to submit regular examination or test papers; third, by giving each student such personal and individual assistance as he needs. It is not the practice of the American School, or of any other recognised educational institution, to permit its students to use "keys" or sheets of answers to the problems presented for their solution. The use of keys greatly lessens the time and expense required for the proper handling of examinations; but the injury worked upon the earnest student cannot be exposed or palliated by any saving to the school in which he puts his faith.

It is difficult to teach by correspondence with standard textbooks, because the average standard textbook is designed to be rather a guide than a teacher. American School instruction books contain, in themselves, all the supplementary explanation that is supplied by the personal instructor; and they contain many more practical drawings, diagrams, tables, problems, and other helps, according to the nature of the subject. Thus they combine the teaching ability of both the standard textbook and the personal instructor. These texts have a particular value to the student, because they contain in permanent form both the general principles and the application and working out of these principles that is usually done in the class room; so that the student has always in his possession the exact explanation of his instructor. These instruction books are printed in clear readable type on good book paper, and are uniformly and substantially bound in heavy cloth. The pages measure 5 1/2 by 8 1/2 inches, and they average eighty pages to the book. Subjects which require more space than this are usually divided into two or more instruction books, for convenience in handling. The instruction books become the property of the student as they are delivered to him.

Each student of the American School is in a class by himself; as soon as he has mastered one subject, he can take up the next, but he is not forced ahead faster than he should go because the rest of the class is ready to go on. In case he meets with some problem or principle which is not quite clear, he uses the inquiry blank to state his difficulty, and the instructor gives him a detailed explanation of the vexing point.

After having completed his course, and having satisfactorily passed all the examinations, this student is awarded a Diploma or Certificate of Proficiency. This

A LARGE HAUL.

Indian Jeweller's Shop Ransacked.

Last night a burglary took place at the jeweller's shop, 38 and 40, Queen's Road, Central, which is occupied by an Indian jeweller named Mohideen. It appears that the shop had been closed early, and a watchman was left outside, as usual. This morning it was discovered that the place had been broken into and ransacked.

The thieves, for it seems that there must have been more than one, gained access to the building by way of some offices overhead, these being vacant at the present time. A hole was cut through the floor, this being large enough for a man to be dropped down by means of a rope. The individual entrusted with the actual work of collecting the jewellery seems to have been a discriminating thief, for only the very best stones and valuables were taken.

The value of the property stolen has not yet been definitely ascertained, as the quantity of stock missing is difficult to tell. It is certain, however, that the loss will be in the region of \$50,000.

Bail Refused.

The three Indian constables of the Royal Naval Dockyard Police who are charged with assaulting an Indian Sergeant Major of the same force were brought before Mr. J. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. Mr. Leo d'Almeida appeared for the three men and said that, as the complainant's condition was not serious, he thought bail should be allowed. His Worship stated that the Sergeant's condition was considered serious, and bail could not be allowed. He remanded the case until Friday.

document constitutes a guarantee of proficiency which is recognized by employers as an indisputable proof that the bearer is a man who has done his best to improve his condition, who is not afraid to work, and who is determined to advance in his chosen line. The School exacts no graduation or Diploma fee. With this Diploma the graduate receives a Postgraduate Scholarship, which entitles him, for five years, to the following benefits:—Free instruction (including free text-books) on any subjects regularly offered by the School, providing he will study systematically. Free consulting service on any subjects regularly taught by the School. Free employment service through the School's Employment Bureau. Liberal discounts on technical books and supplies. This Postgraduate Scholarship is designed to enable the graduate to continue his education, as he finds it necessary to meet the changing demands of his position or profession. The American School never ceases its effort to make its students and graduates efficient.

GERMAN FOOD PLANS FAILING.

Potato Shortage is Upsetting Calculations.

Copenhagen, May 15.—The potato shortage in Germany is making itself felt in spite of assurances at the time the bread ration was reduced last month, that enough potatoes were on hand to permit a weekly per capita issue of five pounds until the next harvest. The Bureau of Food Control, by strenuous efforts, has been able to supply a five-pound ration in the Berlin and Westphalia industrial districts, where the labour crisis at the time of the reduction of the bread ration was particularly acute. Complaints, however, are coming from various other sections of the Empire, which feel that they are being slighted in favour of the capital and the Essen district.

In many sections of Bavaria, according to reports to the Reichstag, the potato ration is only 24 ounces weekly. The Hamburg ration is now and for weeks has been three pounds, and the sister city of Altona has been placed for the next week on a pound and a half allowance.

It is true that, in accordance with the Government's promise, the bread ration is not reduced where the five-pound allowance of potatoes is not furnished. Every pound extra of flour applied for this purpose, however, upsets the Government's scheme of distribution, which was based on the fact that the stock of grain in the Empire is barely adequate, under reduced rations, to carry the population through until August 15—the earliest possible date when flour from the new harvest is expected to be available.

The national military requisition and expropriation of grain, which has just been finished, according to Food Commissioner Michaelis, has not uncovered enough unreported grain materially to affect previous estimates. Also the prospective date for the harvest has been still further deferred by the continued cold weather, experienced since the revised scheme of distribution was put out. In east and west Prussia, two of the great grain districts of Germany, frosts were reported as late as last week.

Under the circumstances, the authorities face the alternative of again reducing the bread ration or confronting a hiatus of more or less duration between the time of the exhaustion of the present stocks and the incoming of the first 1917 flour. This is an unpleasant prospect for the Government, as it was only able to check the strike movement by the positive assurance that neither the bread nor potato allowance would be further reduced. Apprehension is also being expressed, particularly in agrarian circles, at the inroads which the increased meat ration, granted when the bread allowance was reduced, is making in the meat supply.

WAR FORCED ON BRAZIL.

Formal Declaration not Held to be Necessary.

Rio de Janeiro, May 24.—The Foreign Minister, Senhor Nilo Peçanha declared in the Council of Ministers, according to the newspapers, that it was not necessary for Brazil to declare war on Germany, because she had been virtually forced into a state of war by circumstances. He said that the torpedoing of the Brazilian steamer *Tijucas* did not essentially modify the situation created by the destruction of the *Parana*.

Senhor Peçanha said that, in regard to co-operation between Brazil and the United States, the Government should devote its entire attention to military and naval organisation, especially with respect to collaborating with the United States in policing of the South Atlantic, and should prepare for any eventuality. After the meeting of the Council, Senhor Peçanha was asked as to the possibility of Brazil declaring war on Germany. The Minister replied:

"Brazil declares war on nobody. She defends herself. It is Germany which declares war on all neutrals."

Senhor Peçanha will send to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate to-day the result of the inquiry into the sinking of the *Tijucas*. He will also furnish details of the diplomatic exchanges regarding the international situation.

The comments of the newspapers indicate a hardening of public opinion on the necessity of declaring war against Germany as a step to effect the solidarity of Brazilian policy with that of the United States. The *Journal de Commercio* says:—

"In the presence of German barbarity there are two attitudes to choose from, either co-operation in the cause of liberty or the humiliation of Brazil. Brazil will not humiliate herself. Our Government is not free to declare war; that is for Congress to decide, but the Government is fortified by the confidence of the entire country. It is not the torpedoing of the *Tijucas* which has determined the firm attitude of the Brazilian Government. That is the consequence of more elevated considerations."

"Our neutrality is ended. We are not yet in war, but we are aligned with and for America; and we will enter freely into a state of belligerency without considering for a moment an alliance with Europe. Such is our point of view at present. The sequel depends not on the Government, but on Congress, and the nation waits for Congress to do its duty as the Government has indicated it."

The *Correio da Manhã* says:—"The action of the United States was inspired by the supreme interests of civilisation. This circumstance places American intervention, with which we associate ourselves to-day, on a superior plane. We have become deliberate collaborators in American policy."

CANTON NEWS.

Sun Yat-Sen to Arrive Shortly.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of July 10 as follows:—

On hearing that there was to be a citizens' mass meeting on the 11th inst., the Tukwan ordered the police to stop it.

Owing to difficulties in regard to military expenses and the question of despatching expeditionary troops, the Tukwan has wired to Luk Wing-ting urging him to come to Canton without delay.

The scheme of pulling down the city wall and establishing an electric tramway system has been fully surveyed by a foreign engineer. The Financial Department has been ordered by the Civil Governor to pay \$2,000 as surveying fees.

On receiving information from Shanghai to the effect that Sun Yat-sen, Shum Chun-buen and Chan King-ming are on their way to Canton, the Government sent two officials to Hongkong to meet them. The gunboat *Po Pik* will convey them to Canton.

Fang Sing-to, the Commander of Yunnan troops, has sent in a statement to the Tukwan in regard to the expenses for the expeditionary army of two divisions. This shows that the complete equipment necessary for starting will cost \$2,800,000, and the monthly payment will be \$220,000. It is requested that this amount be secured in order to avoid trouble.

The two Chinese banks which issued the two money orders for the Yuen Yuen Co. on the latter's application for the faisan monopoly have been closed by order of the magistrates, as they could not cash the orders.

Many Yunnan troops have arrived in the city from various quarters. They are under orders to start for the North. The tradesmen and residents are very uneasy, for they fear that a disturbance may arise at any moment. Therefore the Authority has ordered the soldiers to give up their cartridges until the day of their departure.

Aeroplane Fund.

The final list of the Hongkong Aeroplane Fund reaches us just as we go to press. It shows a total contribution of \$13,671.89.

O'Pais considers the torpedoing of the *Tijucas* of secondary importance compared with the events which preceded it. "The torpedoing" says this paper, "will not oblige us to make a theatrical declaration of war against Germany, but it will oblige us to take measures of national defence which Germany can interpret as she may."

Santiago, Chili, May 24.—The *Diario Ilustrado* says it believes Brazil intends to facilitate co-operation between the fleets of the United States and South American nations to maintain freedom of maritime commerce. In the opinion of this newspaper, Brazil will meet with no opposition in her efforts to safeguard American rights.

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